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PATENT APPLICATION
Attorney Docket No. D/A0895Q

CONDUCTIVE CARBON FILLED POLYVINYL BUTYRAL ADHESIVE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

Attention is directed to U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/004,636 (D/97525) filed January 8, 1998, entitled "Process and Apparatus for Producing an Endless Seamed Belt;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/493,445 (D/97525D), filed January 28, 2000, entitled "Process and Apparatus for Producing an Endless Seamed Belt;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/470,931 (D/99689) filed December 22, 1999, entitled, "Continuous Process for Manufacturing Imageable Seamed Belts for Printers; " U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/088,011, (D/97683), filed May 28, 1998, entitled, "Unsaturated Carbonate Adhesives for Component Seams;" U.S. Patent Application No. 09/615,444 (D/99598), filed July 13, 2000, entitled, "Polyimide Adhesive For Polyimide Component Interlocking Seams;" U.S. Patent Application No. 09/615,426 (D/99598Q), filed July 13, 2000, entitled, "Process For Seaming Interlocking Seams Of Polyimide Component Using Polyimide Adhesive"; U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/660,248 (D/99610), filed September 13, 2000, entitled, "Imageable Seamed Belts Having Fluoropolymer Adhesive Between Interlocking Seaming Members;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/660,249 (D/99610Q), filed September 13, 2000, entitled, "Imageable Seamed Belts Having Fluoropolymer Overcoat;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ----- (D/A0895), filed -----, entitled "Imageable Seamed Belts Having Hot Melt Processable, Thermosetting Resin and Conductive

Carbon Filler Adhesive Between Interlocking Seaming Members;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ----- (D/A0895Q1), filed -----, entitled "Dual Curing Process for Producing a Puzzle Cut Seam;" U.S. Patent Application Serial No. --
----- (D/A0584), filed -----, entitled "Imageable Seamed Belts Having Polyamide
5 Adhesive Between Interlocking Seaming Members;" and U.S. Patent Application Serial No. ----- (D/A0584Q), filed -----, entitled "Polyamide and Conductive Filler Adhesive." The disclosures of each of these references are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention is directed to adhesives useful for seaming components useful in electrostatographic, including digital apparatuses. In specific embodiments, the present invention is directed to adhesives useful for components such as seamed belts, and more specifically, to endless flexible seamed belts wherein an image can be transferred at the seam of the belt with
15 little or no print defects caused by the seam. In embodiments, the present invention relates to adhesives useful for seaming xerographic component imageable seamed belts, wherein the adhesive is formed between mutually mating elements of a seam, and wherein the adhesive comprises a resin, preferably with an electrically conductive filler dispersed or contained therein. In
20 a particularly preferred embodiment, the resin is selected from polyvinyl butyral resins, phenolic resins, epoxy resins, and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the filler is an electrically conductive or semi-conductive carbon filler such as carbon black, graphite, fluorinated carbon, or mixtures thereof. The present invention further provides, in embodiments, an adhesive, which provides increased
25 strength because the adhesive is crosslinked. Preferably, the adhesive provides a seam that is strong enough to survive mechanical flexing while under tension, as the belt travels over various diameter rollers. The present invention, in embodiments, also provides an adhesive, which when placed between seaming members of a belt, provides a seam in which the height differential between the
30 seam and the rest of the belt is virtually nil. A belt having the adhesive, in

embodiments, allows for image transfer at the seam, which cannot be accomplished with known seamed belts. Image transfer is accomplished partly because the present adhesive provides a seam that possesses the desired conductivity and release properties required for sufficient transfer. Image transfer is further made possible because the adhesive provides a seam that is virtually or completely free of bubbles, voids, and other inclusions, which may impact high quality image transfer at the seam region.

In a typical electrostatographic reproducing apparatus such as an electrophotographic imaging system using a photosensitive member, a light image of an original to be copied is recorded in the form of an electrostatic latent image upon a photosensitive member and the latent image is subsequently rendered visible by the application of a developer mixture. One type of developer used in such printing machines is a liquid developer comprising a liquid carrier having toner particles dispersed therein. Generally, the toner is made up of resin and a suitable colorant such as a dye or pigment. Conventional charge director compounds may also be present. The liquid developer material is brought into contact with the electrostatic latent image and the colored toner particles are deposited thereon in image configuration.

The developed toner image recorded on the imaging member is transferred to an image receiving substrate such as paper via a transfer member. The toner particles may be transferred by heat and/or pressure to a transfer member, or more commonly, the toner image particles may be electrostatically transferred to the transfer member by means of an electrical potential between the imaging member and the transfer member. After the toner has been transferred to the transfer member, it is then transferred to the image receiving substrate, for example by contacting the substrate with the toner image on the transfer member under heat and/or pressure.

Transfer members enable high throughput at modest process speeds. In four-color photocopier or printer systems, the transfer member also improves

registration of the final color toner image. In such systems, the four component colors of cyan, yellow, magenta and black may be synchronously developed onto one or more imaging members and transferred in registration onto a transfer member at a transfer station.

5 In electrostatographic printing and photocopy machines in which the toner image is transferred from the transfer member to the image receiving substrate, it is desired that the transfer of the toner particles from the transfer member to the image receiving substrate be substantially 100 percent. Less than complete transfer to the image receiving substrate results in image degradation and low resolution. Complete transfer is particularly desirable when the imaging process involves generating full color images since undesirable color deterioration in the final colors can occur when the color images are not completely transferred from the transfer member.

15 Thus, it is desirable that the transfer member surface has excellent release characteristics with respect to the toner particles. Conventional materials known in the art for use as transfer members often possess the strength, conformability and electrical conductivity necessary for use as transfer members, but can suffer from poor toner release characteristics, especially with respect to higher gloss image receiving substrates.

20 Polyimide substrate transfer members are suitable for high performance applications because of their outstanding mechanical strength and thermal stability, in addition to their good resistance to a wide range of chemicals. However, the high cost of manufacturing unseamed polyimide belts has led to the introduction of a seamed belt.

25 In the electrostatic transfer applications, use of a seamed transfer polyimide member results in insufficient transfer in that the developed image occurring on the seam is not adequately transferred. This incomplete transfer is partially the result of the difference in seam height and the rest of the belt. A "bump" is formed at the seam, thereby hindering transfer and mechanical

performance. The development of puzzle cut seams has increased the quality of transfer somewhat, by decreasing the seam height, thereby allowing smooth cycling. However, even with the improvements made with puzzle cut seams, quality imaging in the seamed area is not obtainable at present due, in part, to contrast in transfer caused by differences in electrical and release properties of known seaming adhesives. Further, current adhesives do not provide sufficient bonding strength at the seam, resulting in short belt life. In addition, the seam must have the appropriate surface properties in order to allow for sufficient toner release at the seam.

Currently, puzzle cut seam adhesives consist of insulating ultraviolet-curable epoxies and hot-melt adhesives. While these adhesives exhibit acceptable strengths at room temperature under tensile load, most undergo premature failure at elevated temperatures. Additionally, the existing adhesives have been found to perform poorly under some important dynamic test conditions.

Therefore, it is desired to provide a more robust adhesive system useful to seam puzzle cut seamed belts. Further, it is desired to provide an adhesive having electrical, mechanical and toner release characteristics that closely match those of the robust substrates. In addition, it is desirable to provide a seam, which is imageable, thereby reducing or eliminating the presence of print or copy defects. Also, it is desired to provide an adhesive, which when placed between seaming members of a belt, provides a seam in which the height differential between the seam and the rest of the belt is virtually nil. Moreover, it is further desired to provide an adhesive which provides a seam that is virtually or completely free of bubbles, voids and other inclusions, which may impact high quality image transfer at the seam region.

U.S. Patent 5,549,193 relates to an endless flexible seamed belt comprising puzzle cut members, wherein at least one receptacle has a substantial depth in a portion of the belt material at the belt ends.

U.S. Patent 5,721,032 discloses a puzzle cut seamed belt having a strength-enhancing strip.

U.S. Patent 5,487,707 discloses a puzzle cut seamed belt having a bond between adjacent surfaces, wherein an ultraviolet cured adhesive is used to
5 bond the adjacent surfaces.

U.S. Patent 5,514,436 relates to a puzzle cut seamed belt having a mechanically invisible seam, which is substantially equivalent in performance to a seamless belt.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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Embodiments of the present invention include: an adhesive comprising a resin selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl butyral, phenolic resins, epoxy resins, and mixtures thereof, and a carbon filler.

In addition, embodiments of the present invention include: an adhesive comprising a resin selected from the group consisting of polyvinyl butyral, phenolic resins, epoxy resins, and mixtures thereof, and a fluorinated carbon having the formula CF_x , wherein x is a number of from about 0.01 to about 1.5.

Embodiments further include: an adhesive comprising polyvinyl butyral and phenolic resins, and a fluorinated carbon selected from the group consisting of fluorinated carbon having about 28 percent by weight fluorine, a fluorinated carbon having about 11 percent by weight fluorine, a fluorinated carbon having about 62 percent by weight fluorine, and a fluorinated carbon having about 65 percent by weight fluorine, based on the weight of fluorinated carbon.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a better understanding of the present invention, reference may be had
15 to the accompanying figures.

Figure 1 is a depiction of an electrostatographic apparatus.

Figure 2 is an enlargement of a transfer system according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is an enhanced view of an embodiment of a belt configuration and seam according to the present invention.

5 Figure 4 is an enlargement of a puzzle cut seam having a head and neck members according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 5 is an enlargement of a puzzle cut seam having mushroom-shaped puzzle cut members according to another embodiment of the present invention.

10 Figure 6 is an enlargement of a puzzle cut seam having dovetail members according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 7 is an enlargement of a puzzle cut seam having recessor and teeth members according to another embodiment of the present invention.

15 Figure 8 is an enlargement of a puzzle cut seam having receptacle and projection members of differing depth according to another embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 9 is an enlarged version of a belt according to one embodiment of the present invention and demonstrates a crevice between the puzzle cut members, the crevice containing an adhesive.

20 Figure 10 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a belt according to a preferred embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

25 The present invention relates to an adhesive comprising a polymer and at least one electrically conductive filler. In preferred embodiments, the polymer is a resistive, hot-melt processible, thermosetting resin. In embodiments, the filler is a carbon filler such as carbon black, graphite, and/or fluorinated carbon. The adhesive provides a seam, in embodiments, which is imageable and wherein the occurrence of copy and print defects at the seam is reduced or eliminated. Image transfer is accomplished partly because the present adhesive provides a

seam that possesses the desired conductivity and release properties required for sufficient transfer. Image transfer is further made possible because the adhesive seam of the present invention is virtually or completely free of bubbles, voids, and other inclusions, which may impact high quality image transfer at the seam region. The present invention further provides, in embodiments, a belt wherein the adhesive seam and belt material share electrical, mechanical and toner release characteristics. The present invention further provides, in embodiments, a belt having virtual uniform thickness at the adhesive seam. The present invention, in embodiments, provides an adhesive which is crosslinked, thereby providing a seamed belt having enhanced bonding strength at the seam. Moreover, the present invention, in embodiments, provides an adhesive that is inert towards, and thereby unaffected by, most if not all oils, lubricants, releasing agents or toner additives to which the belt seam may be exposed.

In preferred embodiments, the adhesive can be used to seam a belt, such as an intermediate transfer belt, sheet, roller, or film useful in xerographic, including digital, apparatuses. However, the adhesive can also be used to seam belts such as belts, rollers, drums, and the like, and belts used for many different processes and components such as photoreceptors, fusing members, transfix members, bias transfer members, bias charging members, developer members, image bearing members, conveyor members, cleaning members, and other members for contact electrostatic printing applications, xerographic applications, including digital, and the like. Further, the adhesive herein can be used to seam belts used for both liquid and dry powder xerographic architectures.

Referring to Figure 1, in a typical electrostatographic reproducing apparatus, a light image of an original to be copied is recorded in the form of an electrostatic latent image upon a photosensitive member and the latent image is subsequently rendered visible by the application of electrophoretic toner particles which are commonly referred to as toner. Specifically, photoreceptor 10 is charged on its surface by means of a charger 12 to which a voltage has been supplied from power supply 11. The photoreceptor is then

imagewise exposed to light from an optical system or an image input apparatus 13, such as a laser and light emitting diode, to form an electrostatic latent image thereon. Generally, the electrostatic latent image is developed by bringing a developer mixture from developer station 14 into contact therewith.

5 Development can be effected by use of a magnetic brush, powder cloud, or other known development process.

After the toner particles have been deposited on the photoconductive surface, in image configuration, they are transferred to a copy sheet 16 by transfer means 15, which can be pressure transfer or electrostatic transfer.

10 Preferably, the developed image can be transferred to an intermediate transfer member and subsequently transferred to a copy sheet.

After the transfer of the developed image is completed, copy sheet 16 advances to fusing station 19, depicted in Figure 1 as fusing and pressure rolls, wherein the developed image is fused to copy sheet 16 by passing copy sheet 15 16 between the fusing member 20 and pressure member 21, thereby forming a permanent image. Fusing may be accomplished by other fusing members such as a fusing belt in pressure contact with a pressure roller, fusing roller in contact with a pressure belt, or other like systems. Photoreceptor 10, subsequent to transfer, advances to cleaning station 17, wherein any toner left on 20 photoreceptor 10 is cleaned therefrom by use of a blade 22 (as shown in Figure 1), brush, or other cleaning apparatus.

Figure 2 is a schematic view of an image development system containing an intermediate transfer member. The present adhesive can be used to seam such an intermediate transfer member. Figure 2 demonstrates a transfer apparatus 15 comprising a transfer member 2 positioned between an imaging member 10 and a transfer roller 6. The imaging member 10 is exemplified by a photoreceptor drum. However, other appropriate imaging members may include other electrostatographic imaging receptors such as ionographic belts and drums, electrophotographic belts, and the like.

In the multi-imaging system of Figure 2, each image being transferred is formed on the imaging drum by image forming station 12. Each of these images is then developed at developing station 13 and transferred to transfer member 2. Each of the images may be formed on the photoreceptor drum 10 and developed sequentially and then transferred to the transfer member 2. In an alternative method, each image may be formed on the photoreceptor drum 10, developed, and transferred in registration to the transfer member 2. The multi-image system can be a color copying system. In this color copying system, each color of an image being copied is formed on the photoreceptor drum. Each color image is developed and transferred to the transfer member 2. As above, each of the colored images may be formed on the drum 10 and developed sequentially and then transferred to the transfer member 2. In the alternative method, each color of an image may be formed on the photoreceptor drum 10, developed, and transferred in registration to the transfer member 2.

After latent image forming station 12 has formed the latent image on the photoreceptor drum 10 and the latent image of the photoreceptor has been developed at developing station 13, the charged toner particles 4 from the developing station 13 are attracted and held by the photoreceptor drum 10 because the photoreceptor drum 10 possesses a charge opposite to that of the toner particles 4. In Figure 2, the toner particles are shown as negatively charged and the photoreceptor drum 10 is shown as positively charged. These charges can be reversed, depending on the nature of the toner and the machinery being used.

A biased transfer roller 6 positioned opposite the photoreceptor drum 10 has a higher voltage than the surface of the photoreceptor drum 10. As shown in Figure 2, biased transfer roller 6 contact charges the backside 7 of transfer member 2 with a positive charge. In an alternative embodiment, a corona or any other charging mechanism may be used to charge the backside 7 of the transfer member 2.

The negatively charged toner particles 4 are attracted to the front side 8 of the transfer member 2 by the positive charge 9 on the backside 7 of the transfer member 2.

Figure 3 demonstrates an example of an embodiment of a belt. Belt 30 is demonstrated with seam 31. Seam 31 is pictured as an example of one embodiment of a puzzle cut seam. The belt is held in position and turned by use of rollers 32. Note that the mechanical interlocking relationship of the seam 31 is present in a two-dimensional plane when the belt 30 is on a flat surface, whether it be horizontal or vertical. While the seam is illustrated in Figure 3 as being perpendicular to the two parallel sides of the belt, it should be understood that it may be angled or slanted with respect to the parallel sides. This enables any noise generated in the system to be distributed more uniformly and the forces placed on each mating element or node to be reduced.

The adhesive of the present invention can be used to provide a seam having a thin and smooth profile, of enhanced strength, improved flexibility and extended mechanical life. The belt ends can be held together by the geometric relationship between the ends of the belt material, which are fastened together by a puzzle cut. The puzzle cut seam can be of many different configurations, but is one in which the two ends of the seam interlock with one another in a manner of a puzzle. Specifically, the mutually mating elements comprise a first projection and a second receptacle geometrically oriented so that the second receptacle on the first end receives the first projection on the second end and wherein the first projection on the first end is received by the second receptacle on the second end. The seam has a kerf, void or crevice between the mutually mating elements at the two joining ends of the belt, and that crevice can be filled with an adhesive according to the present invention. The opposite surfaces of the puzzle cut pattern are bound or joined together to enable the seamed flexible belt to essentially function as an endless belt. The seam including the puzzle cut members, can be held together by a resistive, hot-melt processable, thermosetting adhesive, which is compatible with the rest of the belt. The belt, in

embodiments, provides improved seam quality and smoothness with substantially no thickness differential between the seam and the adjacent portions of the belt.

An example of an embodiment of a puzzle cut seam which may contain the adhesive, has two ends, each of the ends comprising puzzle cut members or mutually mating elements is shown in Figure 4. The puzzle cut pattern may take virtually any form, including that of nodes such as identical post or neck 34 and head 33 or node patterns having projections 36 and receptacles 35 which interlock when brought together as illustrated in Figure 4. The puzzle cut pattern may also be of a more mushroom-like shaped pattern having first projections 38 and 39 and second receptacles 40 and 37 as illustrated in Figure 5, as well as a dovetail pattern as illustrated in Figure 5 having first projections 41 and second receptacles 42. The puzzle cut pattern illustrated in Figure 7 has a plurality of first fingers 43 with interlocking teeth 44 and plurality of second fingers 45 which have recesses 46 to interlock with the teeth 44 when assembled. The interlocking elements can all have curved mating elements to reduce the stress concentration between the interlocking elements and permit them to separate when traveling around curved members such as the rolls 32 of Figure 3. It has been found that with curved mating elements that the stress concentration is lower than with square corners where rather than the stress being uniformly distributed it is concentrated leading to possible failure.

Another example of a puzzle cut seam is shown in Figure 8 in which the mutually mating elements or puzzle cut members comprise a first member 50 and a second member 51, wherein the first member 50 comprises a first receptacle 52 and a first projection 54, and the second member 51 comprises a second receptacle 55 and a second projection 56. The first receptacle 52 of the first member 50 receives the second projection 56 of the second member 51, and the second receptacle 55 of the second member 51 receives the first projection 54 of the first member 50. In order to reduce the height differential between the seamed portion and the adjacent, unseamed portion of the belt, the

second receptacles can be formed within their individual members at a substantial depth in a portion of the belt at the belt ends.

The height differential between the seam and the rest of the belt (the nonseamed portions of the belt) can be practically nil, or from about -25 to about +50 micrometers, preferably from about -5 to about +5 micrometers, and particularly preferred of from about -1 to about +1 micrometers. In embodiments, any differential between the seam and the rest of the belt is gradual or tapered, as a step may result in print defects.

A resistive, hot-melt processible, thermosetting adhesive is preferably present between the seam, and placed in the crevice between the puzzle cut members to a thickness of from about 0.0001 to about 50 micrometers. As shown in one embodiment of a puzzle cut seam 31 according to the present invention, the adhesive is present between the puzzle cut members and at the seam crevice 57 of Figure 9.

The adhesive is preferably chosen to have a resistivity within the range desired for electrostatic transfer of toner. Preferably, the resistivity of the seam is the same or similar to that of the belt in order to provide the same electrical properties for the seam and the rest of the belt. A volume resistivity for toner transfer performance is from about 10^1 to about 10^{13} ohm-cm, and in embodiments, from about 10^8 to about 10^{11} ohm-cm. This can be the volume resistivity for the seam and the rest of the belt. In embodiments, the adhesive makes good electrical contact with the belt material. When the belt and the seam of the belt have a same or substantially the same electrical resistance, the toner transfer at the seam is the same or substantially the same as the transfer at the belt. Such transfer at the seam provides an invisible or substantially invisible seam.

The electrical properties can be tailored by varying the amount of fillers, by changing the type of filler added, and/or by changing the curing procedure.

An adhesive for use with a belt seam, is a resistive, hot-melt processible, thermosetting composite. By "resistive," Applicants refer to an adhesive

composite with electrical resistivity falling in the range of from about 10^6 to about 10^{13} ohm-cm. By the term "hot-melt processible," Applicants are referring to a resin which will melt and flow under conditions of applied heat and pressure. By the term "thermosetting resin," Applicants are referring to a resin which upon sufficient applied heating, will undergo a chemical reaction, for example crosslinking, that causes a permanent change of state of the resin to an insoluble, intractable and thermally stable form. By the phrase "second filler different from the first filler," Applicants are referring to the use of two fillers, which are not exactly the same, and are distinct from one another in some way. For example, two forms of fluorinated carbon (such as, for example, ACCUFLUOR[®] 2028 and ACCUFLUOR[®] 2065) would be fillers that are different from each other even though they are both types of fluorinated carbon.

Examples of resistive, hot-melt processible, thermosetting adhesives include polyvinyl butyral composites comprising PVB resins, phenolic composites comprising phenolic resins, epoxy composites comprising epoxy resins, and mixtures thereof. Examples of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) composites include composites of PVB resins (Butvars[®] from Monsanto, PLYMASTER[®] 2130 adhesive from Norwood Coated Products, and the like), which may be used in combination with one or more of the following; phenolics (for example, Santolinks[®] from Solutia[™], and the like), amino resins (for example, Resimines[®] from Solutia[™], and the like), rosin derivatives (for example, Staybelite[™] Esters from Hercules Inc., and the like), and other resins or modifiers. Examples of commercially available phenolic composites such as nitrile-phenolic composites which include PLYMASTER[®] PM204, PM212, PM216, PM220, and HT4033 adhesives from Norwood Coated Products, nitrile-phenolics available from Scapa Tapes, and composites comprising nitrile phenolic acrylic resins such as MODAR[®] 816, 824HT, and the like from Ashland Chemicals. Examples of epoxy composites include those available from Scapa Tapes, 3M[™] and others.

At least one type of suitable, fine powder, conductivity-enhancing filler that is uniformly dispersed without agglomerates in the above resins, can be

used with the present adhesive. The filler(s) can be a carbon filler, metal or metal oxide filler, doped metal oxide filler, conductive polymer filler, or other conductive filler or blends thereof. The filler(s) can be a carbon filler such as carbon black, graphite, or the like, and can be a fluorinated carbon filler.

5 Examples of fluorinated carbons include those having the formula CF_x with x representing the number of fluorine atoms and generally being up to about 1.5, preferably from about 0.01 to about 1.5, and particularly preferred from about 0.04 to about 1.4. Other fluorinated carbons are poly(dicarbon monofluoride) which is usually written in the shorthand manner $(C_2F)_n$. Fluorinated carbons
10 include those described in U.S. Patent 4,524,119 to Luly et al., the subject matter of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety, and those having the tradename ACCUFLUOR®. ACCUFLUOR® is produced by Advance Research Chemicals, Inc., Catoosa Oklahoma. Examples include ACCUFLUOR® 2028, ACCUFLUOR® 2065, ACCUFLUOR® 1000, and
15 ACCUFLUOR® 2010. ACCUFLUOR® 2028 and ACCUFLUOR® 2010 have 28 and 11 percent by weight fluorine, respectively, based on the weight of fluorinated carbon. ACCUFLUOR® 1000 and ACCUFLUOR® 2065 have 62 and 65 percent by weight fluorine, respectively, based on the weight of fluorinated carbon. Also, ACCUFLUOR® 1000 comprises carbon coke, whereas
20 ACCUFLUOR® 2065, 2028 and 2010 all comprise conductive carbon black. These fluorinated carbons are of the formula CF_x and are formed by the reaction of $C + F_2 = CF_x$.

In embodiments, more than one type of filler, such as a carbon black filler and a fluorinated carbon filler, are used in the resin.

25 The filler(s) can be present in the adhesive in a total amount of from about 1 to about 40, or from about 4 to about 10 percent by weight of total solids. Total solids, as used herein, refers to the amount of filler, optional compatibilizer, other possible additives, resin and other solids present in the adhesive.

The adhesive in solution may be applied at a seam and between interlocking seaming members, by any suitable means including liquid means such as using a cotton-tipped applicator, liquid dispenser, glue gun or the like, or by dry processes such as by using a dry tape. An amount of adhesive sufficient to fill the seam when dry is added between interlocking seaming members.

In general, the process for seaming using the adhesive herein involves compounding in a suitable solvent, such as a blend of ethanol and methylethylketone, the resin with the filler, followed by drying of the liquid-phase composite into a solid phase, thin layer, adhesive film. The use of a compatibilizer additive is preferred to reliably achieve the desired electrical properties at minimal loading of the conductive filler.

More specifically, the process entails compounding either in the melt phase below the critical temperature where crosslinking occurs, or in a suitable solution with a conductive filler or other suitable conductivity enhancing filler. This is followed by forming the liquid-phase composite into a solid phase, thin layer, adhesive film by means of blade-coating, spray coating, or extruding the liquid phase onto a release backing. Preferably a low temperature drying procedure (for example, from about 30 to about 50°C) is employed to remove solvents and dry the liquid-phase adhesive. A post cure step can be part of the seaming process, after the adhesive has been melted and flowed into the seam.

The adhesive film composite, with or without a removable release backing, is then applied to align with only the puzzle-interlocked seamed region of the belt or film member. The seam is then pressed between parallel heated plates, for example the jaws of a Vertrod seam welder. The seam can then be cured by various methods. Curing procedures useful in curing the seam include thermal curing and infrared curing. Examples of heat curing include use of moderate to high heat once the adhesive is placed in the seam crevice. This heating also induces the crosslinking/solidification reaction and increases the seam processing and belt fabrication speed. Examples of temperature include from about 40 to about 250°C, or from about 100 to about 150°C, at a time of

from about 30 seconds to about 24 hours, or from about 5 minutes to about 2 hours, or from about 5 minutes to about 15 minutes. The pressure during the heat curing is from about 0.5 psi to about 100 psi, and or from about 2 psi to about 60 psi. Increased pressure enables welding at lower temperatures and
5 vise versa. Heat may be applied by, for example, a welder, heat gun, oven, or other suitable means.

A second post-cure can be carried out in order to sufficiently crosslink the lower molecular weight oligomers into a higher molecular weight polymeric network. Preferably, the second post cure occurs at a higher temperature than
10 the first cure. The temperature of the second cure is from about 120 to about 200°C at a time of from about 30 seconds to about 24 hours and more preferably 20 minutes to about 1 hour, and at a pressure of from about 0.5 psi to about 100 psi and particularly preferred from about 2 psi to about 10 psi.

By applying the adhesive to the seam and forming the virtual seam as
15 indicated, a cost savings of at least 5 times the cost of a seamless belt results.

The adhesive can be used with a variety of materials. Examples of substrate materials include semiconductive polyimides such as polyaniline polyimide, carbon filled polyimides, carbon filled polycarbonate, carbon filled polyesters, and the like. Examples of commercially available polyimide
20 substrates include KAPTON® and UPLIEX® both from DuPont, and ULTEM from GE. Example of commercially available polyesters include Mylar® from Dupont, and the like.

The adhesive can work well with filled materials as well. Therefore, a substrate housing the adhesive seam may include a filler. Preferably, the filler, if
25 present in the substrate, is present in an amount of from about 1 to about 60, and preferably from about 3 to about 40 percent by weight of total solids. Examples of suitable fillers for use in the substrate include carbon fillers, metal oxide fillers, doped metal oxide fillers, other metal fillers, polymer fillers, other conductive fillers, and the like. Specific examples of fillers include carbon fillers
30 such as carbon black, fluorinated carbon black, graphite, low conductive carbon,

and the like, and mixtures thereof; metal oxides such as indium tin oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxide, aluminum oxide, copper oxide, lead oxide, and the like, and mixtures thereof; doped metal oxides such as antimony-doped tin oxide, antimony-doped titanium dioxide, aluminum-doped zinc oxide, similar doped metal oxides, and mixtures thereof; and polymer particles such as polytetrafluoroethylene, polypyrrole, polyaniline, doped polyaniline, polythiophene and the like, and mixtures thereof. Examples of specific fillers include carbon black, antimony doped tin oxide, doped polyaniline, and mixtures thereof.

The adhesive can be overcoated following seaming. Many materials for overcoating are suitable for use with the adhesive, and include fluoropolymers, silicones, vinyl butyral composites, and the like overcoats.

The adhesive can be used with filled overcoatings also. Examples of suitable fillers include the fillers listed above and include carbon fillers, metal oxide fillers, doped metal oxide fillers, other conductive fillers, and the like.

An example of a preferred belt used in combination with the adhesive is depicted in Figure 10. The belt 30 comprises a substrate 60, having therein, in preferred embodiments, conductive fillers 61. The belt contains seam 31 having an adhesive 63 positioned between the seam members 64 and 65. In a preferred embodiment, conductive fillers 62 are dispersed or contained in the adhesive. In an optional embodiment of the invention, an overcoat 66 is provided in the substrate 60. The overcoat may contain conductive fillers 67. Conductive fillers 61 optionally dispersed or contained on the substrate, fillers 67 optionally dispersed or contained in the optional overcoat, and fillers 62 optionally contained or dispersed in the adhesive, may be the same or different.

The adhesive herein provides an excellent seam adhesive for belts. Using a two-stage cure procedure, in embodiments, a fully filled, void-free, high quality seam interface enabling image-on-seam performance can be prepared. The adhesive, in embodiments, has the same or similar mechanical and surface release properties as the substrate. Further, the adhesive, in embodiments,

provides good bonding strength to the substrate seam members. The resistivity of the adhesive can be tuned into the same range as the substrate by changing the loading level of the conductive filler, by mixing different ratios of the conductive fillers, or by varying curing conditions.

5 All the patents and applications referred to herein are hereby specifically, and totally incorporated herein by reference in their entirety in the instant specification.

The following Examples further define and describe embodiments of the present invention. Unless otherwise indicated, all parts and percentages are by
10 weight.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Preparation of Intermediate Transfer Belt

5 A polyimide film substrate was obtained from DuPont. The belt substrate comprised polyaniline and carbon filled polyimide. The resistivity was tested and found to be from about 10^9 to about 10^{10} ohm-cm. The belt ends that were to be joined were subjected to a "chemical etch" treatment to help improve adhesion. The puzzle cut ends were dipped in 1N aqueous NaOH solution for
10 about 10 minutes, followed by 10 minutes in 1N aqueous HCl solution. The ends were rinsed with distilled water and allowed to dry.

Example 2

Preparation of Polyvinyl Butyral and Fluorinated Carbon Adhesive

15 A stock solution of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) adhesive was prepared by dissolving 62 grams of polyvinyl butyral (Norwood PLYMASTER® 2130) adhesive film in a mixture of 200g ethyl alcohol, and 100 grams 1-butyl alcohol in a 500 ml glass bottle. The mixture was allowed to mix on a roll mill overnight.
20 Into a 4 ounce glass bottle was added 15 grams of MEK, 0.128 grams of ACCUFLUOR® 2028 and 0.0425g ACCUFLUOR® 2010 (fluorinated carbons from Advance Research Chemicals, Inc., Catoosa, Oklahoma). The carbons were then dispersed in the solvent by mixing and placing the bottle in an ultrasonic bath for about 10 to 15 minutes. To the bottle was then added 0.17g
25 DIAK3® (Dupont) and mixed well. About 25 grams of the PVB stock solution was added and the dispersion was mixed on a roll mill for about 1 hour

 The resulting dispersion was drawcoated onto a sheet of releasing film. Alternatively, a piece of plate glass can be used. A suitable sized coating bar was used. The coating was allowed to dry in a drying oven set at about 40°C.

Once the film was dry, it was peeled off the release paper and was ready for use as a seam adhesive.

At this stage, the film did not exhibit any controlled conductivity. In fact, conductivity was only achieved when the film was subjected to a second thermal postcure step. A .001 inch thick sample adhesive film coated on stainless steel substrate and postcured at about 150°C for about 30 minutes was observed to have a resistivity of about 2×10^9 ohm-cm. This formulation was repeated and the electrical results were found to be reproducible. It was also found that temperature and humidity changes did not affect the electrical properties of the adhesive material. The resistivity was tuned by adjusting the amount and/or type of fluorinated carbon, curatives, and postcure parameters.

Example 3

Preparation of Polyvinyl Butyral and Fluorinated Carbon Adhesive

A solution of polyvinyl butyral (PVB) adhesive was prepared by dissolving 31 grams of polyvinyl butyral (Norwood PLYMASTER® 2130) adhesive film in a mixture of 100 grams ethyl alcohol, 50 grams 1-butyl alcohol, 10 grams methyl alcohol and 1 gram of fluorosurfactant (FC-430 from 3M) in a 500 ml. glass bottle. The mixture was allowed to mix on a roll mill overnight. Into an 8 ounce bottle was added 85 grams of methyl ethyl ketone and 2.47 grams of fluorinated carbon (ACCUFLUOR® 2028 from Advance Research Chemicals, Inc., Catoosa, Oklahoma). The fluorinated carbon was dispersed in the solvent by vigorous mixing and then placing the bottle in an ultrasonic bath for about 10 to 15 minutes. About 1.24 grams of Dupont DIAK 3 was added to the carbon dispersion. This dispersion was then placed on the roll mill for about 15 minutes. This carbon dispersion was transferred to the bottle of PVB stock solution and the resulting mixture was mixed on a roll mill for about 1 hour. The resulting dispersion was drawcoated onto a sheet of releasing film. Alternatively, a piece of plate glass can be used. A suitable sized coating bar was used. The coating

was allowed to dry in a drying oven set at about 40°C. Once the film was dry, it was peeled off the release paper and was ready for use as a seam adhesive.

At this stage, the film did not exhibit any controlled conductivity. As with the adhesive prepared in Example 2, conductivity was only achieved when the film was subjected to a thermal postcure step. A .001 inch thick sample film coated on stainless steel substrate and postcured at about 150°C for about 30 minutes was observed to have a resistivity of about 2×10^9 ohm-cm. This formulation was repeated and the electrical results were found to be reproducible. It was also found that temperature and humidity changes did not affect the electrical properties of the adhesive material. The resistivity was tuned by adjusting the amount and/or type of fluorinated carbon, curatives, compatibilizer and postcure parameters.

Example 4

Preparation of Epoxy and Fluorinated Carbon Adhesive

A sample solution of Liquid Epoxy adhesive solution (LS-7909) was obtained from Scapa Tapes. Into a 4-ounce glass bottle were added 15 grams of MEK, 0.3 grams of ACCUFLUOR® 2028 and 0.4 grams ACCUFLUOR® 2010 (fluorinated carbons from Advance Research Chemicals, Inc., Catoosa, Oklahoma). The carbons were then dispersed in the solvent by mixing and placing the bottle in an ultrasonic bath for about 10 to 15 minutes. To the bottle was then added 0.2 grams DIAK3® (Dupont) and 0.1 grams 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole and mixed well. About 10.9 grams of the epoxy adhesive solution (LS-7909) was added and the mixture was placed on a roll mill for about 1 hour.

The resulting dispersion was drawcoated onto a sheet of releasing film. A suitable sized coating bar was used. The coating was allowed to dry in a drying oven set at about 40°C for about 3 hours. Once the film was dry, it was kept on the release paper and was ready for use as a seam adhesive.

At this stage, the film did not exhibit any controlled conductivity. In fact, conductivity was only achieved when the film was subjected to a second thermal post-cure step. A .001 inch thick sample adhesive film coated on stainless steel substrate and postcured at about 150°C for about 15 minutes was observed to have a resistivity of about 8×10^9 ohm-cm. This formulation was repeated and the electrical results were found to be reproducible. It was also found that temperature and humidity changes did not affect the electrical properties of the adhesive material. The resistivity was tuned by adjusting the amount and/or type of fluorinated carbon, curatives, and postcure parameters.

Example 5

Preparation of Nitrile-Phenolic and Fluorinated Carbon Adhesive

A sample solution of liquid Nitrile-Phenolic adhesive solution (LS-7872) was obtained from Scapa Tapes. Into a 4-ounce glass bottle was added 15 grams of MEK, 0.15 grams of ACCUFLUOR® 2028 and 0.05 grams ACCUFLUOR® 2010 (fluorinated carbons from Advance Research Chemicals, Inc., Catoosa, Oklahoma). The carbons were then dispersed in the solvent by mixing and placing the bottle in an ultrasonic bath for about 10 to 15 minutes. To the bottle was then added 0.20 grams DIAK3® (Dupont) and mixed well. About 10.9 grams of the Nitrile-Phenolic solution was added and the dispersion was mixed on a roll mill for about 1 hour.

The resulting dispersion was drawcoated onto a sheet of releasing film. A suitable sized coating bar was used. The coating was allowed to dry in a drying oven set at about 40°C. Once the film was dry, it was kept on the release paper and was ready for use as a seam adhesive.

At this stage, the film did not exhibit any controlled conductivity. In fact, conductivity was only achieved when the film was subjected to a second thermal post-cure step. A .001 inch thick sample adhesive film coated on stainless steel substrate and post-cured at about 200°C for about 15 minutes was observed to

have a resistivity of about 8×10^9 ohm-cm. This formulation was repeated and the electrical results were found to be reproducible. It was also found that temperature and humidity changes did not affect the electrical properties of the adhesive material. The resistivity was tuned by adjusting the amount and/or type of fluorinated carbon, curatives, and post-cure parameters.

Example 6

Preparation of Image-on-Seam Puzzle Cut Seamed Belt

The two puzzle cut ends of the polyimide film prepared in Example 1 were brought together and aligned on the lower jaw of a modified Technoseal Vertrod Thermal Impulse Heat Sealer (Mod. 20EP/P-1/4-WC-CAN-DIG-I) with the assistance of vacuum holdown tables mounted on both sides of a welder. A freestanding film of the adhesives (preferably about 15-125 microns thick) formed in accordance with Examples 2 or 3 were selected. A narrow strip (about 3/16 inch wide) of material was cut to a length and width sufficient to adequately cover the puzzle-cut seam area on the belt substrate. The strip of tape was laid across the top of the seam area covering the seam. The welder was "programmed" to weld at an initial temperature of about 235°F for 3 minutes then ramped to about 320°F for an additional 30 minutes. The two-step welding was performed as a continuous process in the welder. This caused the adhesive film to melt and flow into the seam area filling it completely, followed by crosslinking of the adhesive and activation of the conductivity. Alternately, the belt can be mounted in a clamping fixture and the seam area can be pressed between parallel smooth surfaces to immobilize the seam area during a thermal postcure step of 150°C for 30 minutes in an oven.

The seamed belt was removed from the fixture and the seam was subjected to finishing (sanding) and polishing steps to remove excess adhesive and bring the seam area topography in line with the rest of the belt.

5 This procedure can be repeated using the adhesives formed in Examples 4 and 5.

While the invention has been described in detail with *reference* to specific and preferred embodiments, it will be appreciated that various modifications and variations will be apparent to the artisan. All such modifications and embodiments as may readily occur to one skilled in the art are intended to be
10 within the scope of the appended claims.